

Lunch
and
Dinner
at the
ARMON HOTEL
BAR-RESTAURANT
80a Hayarkon St. Tel. 2371

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

City	High	Low
Tel Aviv	74	60
Jerusalem	72	58
Haifa	70	56
Beirut	68	54
Natania	70	56
Bat Yam	70	56
Lydda	70	56
Jerusalem	72	58
Haifa	70	56
Beirut	68	54

FORECAST: Heavy rain in the hills, moderate in the plain.
(A) Humidity 80% (B) Minimum temp (C) Maximum temp (D) Maximum wind speed (E) Maximum humidity.

MAUD YEHZKEL, aged 12, of the Talpitz, died yesterday in the Shaarei Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem from burns which she received on Sunday while trying to blow out the flame of a kerosene cooker.

AT A LOSS to find a method of sharing 100 emergency workdays among the 500 Natanya unemployed, Labour Exchange officials closed the Exchange yesterday morning. A group of angry unemployed immediately demonstrated outside the offices of the Municipality and the Workers' Council.

TEL AVIV BUSES will operate until midnight on Saturdays from this week until the spring.

A GANG of thieves broke into a cowshed in Nahlat Yitzhak, near Tel Aviv, on Monday night, and stole six cows. One later was found in a truck abandoned by the driver when a night watchman at the Amcor factory demanded that he halt. Two cows returned to the shed of their own accord. Arrests have been made, and the Police are continuing their investigation.

State Kindergartens

Open in T.A. Today
TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—State kindergartens for 4,000 five-year-olds are to open here tomorrow morning. An estimated 400 children living mainly in the North of the city will remain unaccommodated tomorrow, but later will be allotted to private kindergartens by the Municipality.

Opera Ordered To

Show Accounts
TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—The Hebrew National Opera today was ordered by District Court Judge Z'ev Zeitner to present the account books dating back to its inception. The judge's right to make such an order was hotly contested by Mr. A. Polonsky, for the Opera, which is suing Mr. P. Gradowsky, a music critic, for IL30,000 for defamation.

SCRIP PRICES

TO BE CUT
Following an agreement between Scrip and the Government, prices in Scrip to Israel stores will be reduced by an average of 15%, and in some cases as much as 25%, a well-informed source told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Rice 300 gr. Aleph, Bet cards, Bet 2, temp. 21. Poles: 400 gr. no coupon, temp. 7. Oil and Coconut: 400 gr. Aleph 1, Bet 2, temp. 1. 10. Meal: 600 gr. Aleph, Bet cards no coupon, temp. 20. Blue: 200 gr. no coupon, temp. 14. Flour: 750 gr. Bet 4, temp. 14. Sugar: 300 gr. no coupon, temp. 11. Butter: 100 gr. no coupon, temp. 10. Eggs: 3, Bet 16, temp. 14. Poultry: 100 gr. no coupon, temp. 20. From meat for invalids: 500 gr. Aleph 1, Bet 4, Hat Gimel 14. Poultry for invalids: 200 gr. Aleph 1, Bet 4, Hat Gimel 14. 12. SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 3, Bet 16, temp. 6. For expectant mothers: 4 coupon 20. For invalids: 4 on Hat Aleph 1 card, 3 on Hat Bet 4 card, 3 on Hat Gimel 14 card.

Personal Notices

Connie Lebnann Aryeh Rubinstein
MARRIED
Jerusalem, October 27, 1953
Baton 15, 2714.

We deeply regret to announce the untimely death of the head of our family, after a prolonged illness, in Jerusalem.

Shmuel (Eli) Freund
THE FAMILY
Jerusalem — Kir Shmaryahu

We extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. B. ALEXANDER and Dr. R. ALEXANDER and Family in their bereavement on the passing away of

Mr. HUGO ALEXANDER
Margot and Ernst Hamburger
Hamishmar Insurance Service

Weizmann Week

Begins Tomorrow

"Weizmann Week," to mark the first anniversary of the death of Chaim Weizmann, will begin at 1 p.m. tomorrow in the synagogue on Mount Zion with a reading from the late President's Sefer Torah. After this service, a group will begin a Talmud study "watch" in the President's Room on Mount Zion, to be continued in the evening in his Rehovot home.

Throughout the country and the Diaspora, the memorial week will be observed by a series of special events. Highlights in the life of the first President of Israel are shown in a documentary film now being presented in 15 cinemas in various towns of Israel. The film was prepared by the Jewish Agency in cooperation with the Carmel Film Studios.

A special Post Office will be established at Yad Chaim Weizmann, Rehovot, throughout the memorial week, and a special postmark will be used.

Next Monday morning, a pilgrimage of 3,000 school children will be addressed in the Memorial Square in Yad Chaim Weizmann by Mr. Zalman Shazar, President of the Jewish Agency Executive and former Minister of Education.

Special Broadcasts

Kol Israel will observe the week with a series of special broadcasts. Tomorrow evening at 8:45, Mrs. Vera Weizmann will speak from her late husband. She will be followed at 9 o'clock by a feature programme, "The Late President."

A memorial service will be relayed from Rehovot at 11 o'clock Friday morning. The Prime Minister and Sir Simon Marks will take part. Brahms' Second Symphony and Requiem will be played at noon.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday evening there will be readings from the works of the late President. At 8:45 p.m. on Sunday, a special programme for the youth, "The Life of the President," will be presented.

At 9 o'clock, a memorial meeting from the Jewish Agency Hall will be broadcast with the participation of Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, Mr. Berl Locker, and Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

Toledano Proposed As

Sephardi Chief Rabbi

A decision to recommend the election of Rabbi Moshe Toledano, Sephardi Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, to the post of Chief Rabbi of the Sephardi Community in the Holy Land in place of the late Rabbi Ben-Zion Uziel was taken yesterday at the closing session of the Conference of Sephardi Rabbis in Jerusalem.

The Conference, which elected a 23-man National Council, decided to contact all Sephardi Communities in the Diaspora in order to obtain financial means to carry out instruction in the Torah in Israel. Local rabbis were also asked to undertake the religious instruction of youths and adults.

Transformer for J'lem

Suburb Approved

The Jerusalem District Town Planning and Building Commission has approved the construction of a transformer near Yafe Nof, in the western suburbs of the town. Objections by neighbouring tenants were overruled.

Arvey Says U.S. Will

'Ultimately' Help

Colonel Jacob Arvey, Democratic Party leader of Cook County (Chicago) and one of the only Jewish Democratic National Committee men, told The Jerusalem Post last night that he was confident that the U.S. Administration would "ultimately" reflect the will of the people, which is friendly and wishes to aid Israel.

Lebanese Boat

Caught, Freed

A Lebanese boat, the Faher D-12, which was caught inside Israel's territorial waters off Migdal Ascalon on Sunday, has been permitted to proceed on its way under the Israel-Lebanon agreement on the return of vessels, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

HOROWITZ

(Continued from Page 1)

proval the observation made by Mr. Keyserling that Israel's approach to the problem of private investment is a pragmatic one and by no means doctrinaire. There is also agreement that in cases in which private capital is not forthcoming, public funds should be invested in essential enterprises, as we cannot afford any delay in our endeavor to reach economic independence.

We have deliberately undervalued our pound to encourage private capital investment at the rate of IL1,800 to \$1. If you shop in this country or go on excursions, Mr. Horowitz pointed out to his visitors, you will realize that the pound is certainly worth more than 30 cents, in terms of purchasing power here.

Mr. Horowitz recalled that Israel's financial difficulties had begun in the Spring of 1948, not only had Israel no debts in foreign currency, but a reserve of \$21m. in foreign currencies deposited in the bank.

By the Spring of 1950 immigration assumed unmanageable proportions. The transportation of Jews from Yemen and later from Iraq created a situation in which sometimes as many as 1,000 immigrants arrived daily.

We had only two alternatives: either to refuse continuing that operation of rescue and salvation or to incur debts in buying tents and goods and the bare necessities of life for the immigrants. We chose the less orthodox, but the more humane and more national course, Mr. Horowitz stressed.

Participating in the discussion at the afternoon session, were: Messrs. Meyer Brown, N.Y.; Nathan Ross, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Dr. Isador Lubin, N.Y.; Ted Racoosin, N.Y.; Dale Pollak, New London, Conn.; A. Dickenstein, N.Y.; Leopold Freund, Washington; I. Edwin Goldwasser, N.Y.; Jacob Landsberg, N.Y.; and Max Lipin, Los Angeles.

A PRE-FABRICATED house, valued at \$2,700, recently arrived from Jerusalem as a gift of World University Service, an agency which aids needy students. The house is to be erected in Jerusalem.

JOSEPH

(Continued from Page 1)

also exist in the Negev. But the extraction of metal from impure ores provides a problem now being worked out by two different methods to be tested in Europe and here.

Chemists are also searching for a solution to the problem of separating copper from manganese dioxide ore, of which Israel has large reserves.

Sulphur is a possibility now being followed up by prospecting near the Dead Sea. This "inexhaustible store of chemicals" will be the source of a daily potash production of 200 tons, the full capacity of the existing plant by the end of the year. Annual targets are: for 1954 135,000 tons; for 1955 180,000 tons; and for 1956 200,000 tons.

The Minister also mentioned plans for a chemical industry in the south for the production of calcium phosphate, phosphoric acid, concentrated phosphoric fertilizers, soda ash, sulphuric and phosphoric acid.

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Army's Move Stopped

Arab Attack—C-in-C

Jerusalem Post Military Reporter
JUDEAN HILLS, Tuesday.—Last week's tension might have burst into hostilities had not Israel's Defense Forces rapidly taken up defensive positions across the possible routes of advance of the Arab Legion, the Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Mordchai Maklef, said today at the close of a regional defence exercise in this area.

To make the defence of border settlements more effective, he said, they must be economically viable, more densely inhabited and their inhabitants better trained. It is safer to have fewer, but larger, villages.

The Government is aware of these requirements, the Chief-of-Staff added, and, as far as he knew, measures to raise the economic viability of border villages are being considered by the Cabinet. The Army would do its utmost to train local residents to defend their villages rather than to flee.

Mapam Urges Retention

Of 'Purity of Jewish Arms'

Jerusalem Post Bureau
TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—The Mapam Political Committee has recommended active defence in dealing with marauders, but stressed that the action should be carried out in the tradition of the return to punish the culprits only, and to spare the innocent.

The action in Kibya overshoot its mark because of "purity of Jewish arms" was not observed, and so gave an opportunity to Israel's enemies to describe her as the attacking party.

The statement, included in the resolutions of the Committee which met here last week, was released today.

Wage Strike At

Mikve Israel

Jerusalem Post Bureau
TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM).—All 150 employees of the Mikve Israel Agricultural School went on strike today, protesting non-payment of September and October salaries. Teachers continued their work, but the students of the school's 500 pupils have been severely jeopardized.

"Our situation is so difficult that we must not be too strict," Mr. Elihu Krause, Director of the School, told The Jerusalem Post tonight. Great efforts are being made to find funds, and it might be possible to pay the employees within two or three days, he said.

Meanwhile, the School's chronic shortage of funds remains. Mr. Krause stated. Two years ago, a student cost Mikve Israel IL485. Today, the cost is IL790. However, tuition fees remain at IL380.

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EGOZAN

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COMPLAINT

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the question by the Security Council.

Mr. Chan protested against this manoeuvre. He stated that Pakistans wanted the Council to take a decision on the very matter of a substantive without having heard our viewpoint.

Mr. Gladwyn Jebb of Britain also thought that the resolution of it stood seemed "a much more tendentious way" of considering the matter.

Mr. Gladwyn thought that the second paragraph of the resolution was open to criticism, and suggested that it should be changed to read: "Desirous of facilitating consideration of the question without prejudice to its merits, etc."

13 Greek Earthquake

Survivors Arrive

Jerusalem Post Bureau
HAIFA, Tuesday.—The s.s. Ariza and s.s. Messagier brought 14 and 13 immigrants, respectively, to the port this morning. The immigrants include 13 persons from the Greek island of Santorini, each of whom lost relatives in the recent earthquake, and has come to join relatives here. The other immigrants came mainly from North Africa but there are 12 from Bulgaria, six from Austria and four from Yugoslavia.

U.S. Civic Leaders

Due for 3-Day Tour

A group of 15 American Mayors and other civic leaders is due to cross over from Jordan today for a three-day tour. The visit is part of a trip to Europe and the Middle East to acquaint American leaders with data on religious, political and economic problems, and to acquaint them with what the U.S. Government is doing.

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GOOD YEAR

From heavy-duty suction service in mines, road building and other engineering projects—handling any degree of suction and working pressures up to 125 lbs. per sq. in.—to light-duty service on hand pumps and the like, Good Year Suction Hose gives you long, low-cost service, because a designed suction hose meets specific requirements—then built to the highest standard of quality.

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JERUSALEM: 20th Haharim Lane Tel. 6118
HAIFA: 20th Haharim Lane Tel. 6118

BENNIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

that the present situation can be solved either by negotiations or "resort to force."

"If military forces carry out punitive raids across the demarcation line," he said, "the armistice agreement must be considered as having been broken in full knowledge of possible consequences, including the possibility of a clash with the military forces of the other party. The dangers implied in such a resort to force should persuade the responsible authorities to abstain from it and adhere closely to peaceful means."

Gen. Bennike said that in Israel there was "an impatience with the General Armistice Agreements which is due to the fact that they have not yet been replaced by final settlements. This impatience extends to the personnel of the Truce Supervision Organization, especially when it tries to exercise supervisory powers in a demilitarized zone."

On the Arab side, the usual criticism is that the General Armistice Agreements have not given them security and that the Truce Supervision Organization is too weak to prevent what they consider to be Israeli breaches of the Armistice Agreements.

"The Armistice Agreements," he said, "have lasted too long not to have lost part of their effectiveness. They still constitute, however, a barrier to breaches of the peace in the Middle East."

Gen. Bennike spoke for just over an hour and the Security Council adjourned at 7 p.m. when it will open a debate on the General's report.

WORTHINGTON

AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION

PUMPS—HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

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designed to provide maximum cooling at minimum cost

"Here in one self-contained unit is all you need to meet any chilling problem. All components are factory tested and perfectly matched, few years of heavy-duty, trouble-free service."

Worthington takes full responsibility for the complete installation—controls, compressor, condenser, chiller and heat exchanger. Just make your power and liquid connections—and efficient low-cost cooling is at your service.

Worthington's years of experience in the refrigeration field are your assurance that you're getting the best in packaged liquid chillers.

The complete Worthington line includes the correct type and size of equipment for every air conditioning and refrigeration requirement. Perfect balance of components ensure smooth running and long life.

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Wednesday, October 28, 1953

Shekels 10, 50, 100 - Sales 10, 50, 100

MR. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's Special Envoy to the Middle East, has now arrived in Israel.

His visit is connected with the water resources plan for the Jordan Valley Region, but it is hoped that behind the plan will lie a more general settlement in this area.

Mr. Johnston comes to the Middle East with the established reputation of being a skilled and penetrating observer, and a fair and courageous commentator on what he sees.

In general, his outlook is known to be liberal and just, and it is precisely because of these qualities that his visit is especially welcomed in Israel at the present time.

The interests of this country and the Middle East will best be served by one who is prepared to judge purely from the facts and is not likely to be influenced by special pleading.

It is precisely this element, however, which might prove Mr. Johnston's greatest difficulty. The facts on the situation in the Middle East, especially as they affect Israel, have not in general been made available in the West, where only those incidents which have served to give some justification to the new turn in United States policy have been stressed. Thus, for example, the incident at the Kibya massacre, which has been widely reported, has not been put in its proper context to become the cause of a complaint against Israel to the Security Council of the United Nations. The long guerrilla war of infiltration against this country, the many hundreds of fatal casualties suffered by the Jewish population as a result of forays by the Arabs for purposes of pillage, wanton murder and massacre, which have been allowed to happen night after night year in and year out without anything in the nature of a protest by the Western Powers, who had in fact guaranteed the integrity of Israel's borders. A notorious example was the fact that the callous slaying of a mother and her two children, which immediately touched off the Kibya affair, was allowed to pass without comment.

With regard to the subject which Mr. Johnston has specifically to deal with — the Jordan Valley water project — here, too, there has been a diplomatic offensive against Israel which is unprecedented. When Israel refused immediate implementation of the order of General Bennaik, Chief of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, to stop work on her own hydroelectric project at El Motza, which was a project which was utilized by the United States as a pretext and justification for suspending Grant-Aid to this country. The question can be asked why some such parallel action was not taken in connection with Egypt's failure to implement a two-year-old decision of the Security Council to allow Israel vessels free passage through the Suez Canal. Indeed, Egypt's reward seems to have been the continuous proffering by the United States of assistance of all kinds.

This issue will be pointed out by Mr. Johnston when he makes his detailed on-the-spot investigation of the water development scheme. There is no doubt that regarding the petty academic niceties which were at the root of General Bennaik's order, Mr. Johnston will see that in the El Motza scheme there is a major work of development, which can dovetail neatly into the larger Jordan Valley scheme, contribute richly to Israel's march towards economic independence, and in no way imposes restraints on the rights of the inhabitants of the neighboring countries nor diminishes their water resources.

As has been made clear, Mr. Johnston will also have to deal with the solid refusal of the Arab states involved even to discuss the scheme, on the ground that it will be of benefit to Israel. This attitude will perhaps bring home to him far more than any argument, the need for a new type of policy in the Middle East. Such a policy should do nothing to place a premium on intransigence nor should it appear to penalize initiative.

There is no suggestion that such a result was intended, either by the action of the State Department in withholding the Grant-Aid or in helping to rush the Kibya complaint before the Security Council. But that is precisely how matters have transpired.

Sir Winston Churchill's War Memoirs (IV) ARMY CLOSE FALAISE DEATH TRAP

THE hour of the great American break-out under Gen. Omar Bradley came at last. On July 25, 1944, their VIII Corps struck southwards from St. Lo, and the next day the VIII Corps, on their right, joined the battle. The bombardment by the United States Air Force had been devastating, and the infantry assault proceeded.

Then the armor leaped through and swept on to the key point of Coutances. The German escape route down that coast of Normandy was cut, and the whole German defense west of the Vire was in jeopardy and chaos. The roads were jammed with retreating troops, and the Allied bombers and fighter-bombers took a destructive toll of men and vehicles.

The advance drove forward. Avranches was taken on July 31, and soon afterwards the sea coast, opening the way to the Brittany peninsula was turned. The Canadians, under Gen. Crerar, made a simultaneous attack from Caen down the Falaise road. This was effectively opposed by four Panzer divisions.

Monty on the Line

Montgomery, who still commanded the whole battle line, thereupon transferred the weight of the British attack to the other front and gave orders to the High Speed Army, under Dempsey, for a new thrust from Caumont to Vire. Preceded again by heavy air bombing, this started on July 29, and Vire was taken a few days later.

When the main American offensive began and the Canadian Corps was checked on the Falaise road, some invidious comparisons were made at our expense.

Montgomery cabled:

"I know of no serious setback. Enemy has managed great strength in area south of Falaise. Our advance in that quarter. Very heavy fighting took place yesterday and the day before, and as result the troops of Canadian Corps were forced back 1,500 yards from farthest positions they had reached."

"My policy since the beginning has been to draw the main enemy armored strength on to my western flank and to fight it there, so that our efforts on western flank could proceed the easier. In this policy I have been successful. The main enemy armored strength is now deployed on my western flank. In the west are proceeding the easier and the Americans are going to be easier."

On Aug. 7 I went again to Montgomery's headquarters by air, and after he had given me a vivid account with his maps, an American colonel arrived to take me to Gen. Bradley. The route had been carefully planned, and the trip was a most interesting one. The route had been carefully planned, and the trip was a most interesting one. The route had been carefully planned, and the trip was a most interesting one.

By the end of the first week in August the Germans, amounting to 45,000 garrison troops and remnants of four divisions, had been pressed into their defensive perimeters at St. Malo, Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire. Here they could be penned and left to wither, thus saving the unnecessary losses which immediately followed the breakthrough. The damage done to Cherbourg had been so prominent in our early plans. Moreover, with things going so well, we could count on gaining soon the far better French ports from Havre to the north.

Brest, however, which held a large garrison, under an active commander, was dangerous, and had to be eliminated. It surrendered on Sept. 19 to violent attacks by three United States divisions.

While Brittany was thus being cleared or cooped, the rest of the Third Army drove eastward in the "long hook" which was to carry them to the gap between the Loire and Paris.

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The Swedish Ambassador to London, Mr. Gunnar Hagglöf, calls at No. 10 Downing Street to congratulate Sir Winston Churchill on the Nobel Prize for Literature awarded to him by the Swedish Academy.

It is expected that Churchill will go to Stockholm to receive his prize (worth about £10,000) from King Gustav Adolf in December. With it he will receive a gold medal and an illuminated scroll.

Express Photo

troops had fought their way. All the buildings were pulverized by air bombing.

We reached Bradley's headquarters about four o'clock. The General welcomed me cordially, but I could feel there was great tension, as the battle was at its height and every few minutes messages arrived. I therefore cut my visit short and motored back to my aeroplane, which awaited me.

I was about to go aboard when, to my surprise, Eisenhower arrived. He had flown from London to his advance headquarters, and, hearing of my movements, intercepted me. He had not yet taken over the actual command of the army of the West from Montgomery, but he supervised everything with a vigilant eye, and no one knew better than he how to stand close to a tremendous event without impairing the authority he had delegated to others.

Patton in Action

The Third United States Army, under Gen. Patton, had now been formed and was in action. He detached two armoured and three infantry divisions for the westward and southerly drive to clear the Brittany peninsula. The cut-off, and the Seine, drove towards their fortified ports. The French Resistance Movement, which here numbered 30,000 men, played a notable part, and the peninsula was quickly overrun.

By the end of the first week in August the Germans, amounting to 45,000 garrison troops and remnants of four divisions, had been pressed into their defensive perimeters at St. Malo, Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire. Here they could be penned and left to wither, thus saving the unnecessary losses which immediately followed the breakthrough. The damage done to Cherbourg had been so prominent in our early plans. Moreover, with things going so well, we could count on gaining soon the far better French ports from Havre to the north.

Brest, however, which held a large garrison, under an active commander, was dangerous, and had to be eliminated. It surrendered on Sept. 19 to violent attacks by three United States divisions.

While Brittany was thus being cleared or cooped, the rest of the Third Army drove eastward in the "long hook" which was to carry them to the gap between the Loire and Paris.

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